

BOROVIK, L.I.; PEDOS, I.F.; PIMENOV, A.F.; SHAPOVALOV, P.P.

Dependence of the sheet profile on the rolls grooving. Metalliz
9 no.7:28-29 Jl '64. (MIRA 1964)

1. Novolipetskij metallurgicheskiy zavod.

KUZNETSOV, Sergey Mikhaylovich; CHISTUHIN S.A., inzh.-geodezist, retsenzent; KELIMOV, G.D., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; MEL'YUT, M.S., dotsent, retsenzent; LEVCHIK, G.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; LEBEDEV, N.N., dotsent, retsenzent; SHOTOV, G.F., lotsent, retsenzent; SROGOR'YEV, V.M., inzh.-geodezist, retsenzent; PIMENOV, A.P., inzh.-geodezist, retsenzent; BELIKOV, Ye.F., dotsent, red.; KHROMCHENKO, F.I., red.izd.vn; ROMANOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Geodetic operations in the design and construction of hydraulic structures] Geodezicheskie raboty pri proektirovani i stroitel'stve gidrotekhnicheskikh sooruzhenii. Moskva, Izd-vo geod.li'-ry, 1960.
173 p.

(Hydraulic engineering) (Surveying)

(MIRA 10:4)

BOROVIK, L.I., inzh., GRISHKO, A.G., inzh.; PIMENOV, A.P., inzh.

Effect of the finishing roll surface on the quality of
sheet iron. Stal' 20 no.8:726-728 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Rolls(Iron mills)) (Surfaces (Technology))

BOYARSHINOV, M.I.; PIMENOV, A.F.

Effect of speed on certain parameters of finishing. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; energ. met. no.1:190-138 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1, Magnitogorskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut,
(Rolling (Metalwork))

KUPRIN, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; BOROVIK, L.I., inzh., PIMENOV, A.F., inzh.

Improving the performance of the tensioning device on a two-high straightener. Stal' 21 no.2:13'-142 P '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Magnitogorskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut i Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.
(Rolling(Metalwork)) (Metals--Finishing)

S, 133/61/001/302/005.114
AC54/AC33

AUTHORS: Kuprin, M.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Borovik, L.I.,
Engineer, and Pimenov, A.F., Engineer

TITLE: Improving the Operation of the Stretching Device of Double Stand
Dressing Mills

PERIODICAL: 'Stal', 1961, No. 2, pp. 139-142

TEXT: The stretching of the strip during its passing through the dressing mill ensures its uniform and smooth processing. It is possible to decrease the pressure of the metal on the roll, which, if too high, would cause deformation of the rolls and moreover affects the deformation in the roll gap. By modifying the tension, stretching of the strip can be raised from 0.3 to 5%. Tension also contributes toward the prevention of warping of the strip. Therefore, a high tension is required, only limited by the yield point, because, when the tension value exceeds the latter, an uncontrolled free extension of the strip takes place and flow lines and longitudinal warping result. When determining the tension values of a strip, it must be considered

Card 1/9

S/133/61/001/002/005 014
A054/A033

Improving the Operation of the Stretching Device of Double Stand Dressing Mills

that not the same amount of tension is required during the passing of the strip through the dressing mill. On the path from the de-coiling device to the first working stand the strip - sometimes in 40% of its width - displays foldings or warpings, therefore, the tension applied calculated for the cross-section surface of the strip, should not exceed $0.6 \sigma_s$ ($10-11 \text{ kg/mm}^2$). Between the two working stands and also between the second working stand and the outgoing stretching device warping decreases considerably, but is not eliminated entirely. In this sector tension should not exceed $0.8 \sigma_s$, whereas between the outgoing stretching device and the coiling drum it should be $0.15 \pm 0.2 \sigma_s$ in order to ensure a close coiling. If the specific tension at the output of the second stand is calculated to be

$$q_1 = (0.5 \pm 0.8) \sigma_s \quad (1)$$

and the tension between outgoing stretching device and coiling drum is

$$q_3 = (0.15 \pm 0.20) \sigma_s \quad (2)$$

Card 2/9

S/121/61/000/002/005/014
A054/A033

Improving the Operation of the Stretching Device of Double Stand Dressing Mills

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = e^{\mu \alpha_1} \quad (5); \quad \frac{Q_2}{Q_3} = e^{\mu \alpha_2} \quad (6); \quad \frac{Q_1}{Q_3} = e^{\mu \alpha(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)} \quad (7),$$

where Q_1 - the total tension between the 2nd stand and upper stretching roll, Q_2 - idem, between the lower stretching roll and the upper stretching roll; Q_3 - idem, between the lower stretching roll and the coiling device, α_1 and α_2 - angles of wrap for the upper and lower stretching rolls, respectively. The graphical dependence of these relations on the angle of wrap are plotted in Fig. 2 for $\mu = 0.1-0.6$. As the angles of wrap are practically equal for both the upper and lower stretching rolls, the following optimum relation can be established between the three tension values, with the aid of (5) and (6):

$$\frac{Q_2}{Q_3} = \frac{Q_1}{Q_2} \quad \text{or} \quad Q_2 = \sqrt{Q_1 Q_3} \quad (8)$$

The force applied on the periphery of the upper roll, S , and the correspond-

Card 4/9

S, 123/61/000, 102/006, 014
A054/A033

Improving the Operation of the Stretching Device of Double Stand Dressing Mills

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = e^{\mu \alpha_1} \quad (5); \quad \frac{Q_2}{Q_3} = e^{\mu \alpha_2} \quad (6); \quad \frac{Q_1}{Q_3} = e^{\mu \alpha(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2)} \quad (7),$$

where Q_1 - the total tension between the 2nd stand and upper stretching roll, Q_2 - idem, between the lower stretching roll and the upper stretching roll; Q_3 - idem, between the lower stretching roll and the ceiling device, α_1 and α_2 - angles of wrap for the upper and lower stretching rolls, respectively. The graphical dependence of these relations on the angle of wrap are plotted in Fig. 2 for $\mu = 0.1-0.6$. As the angles of wrap are practically equal for both the upper and lower stretching rolls, the following optimum relation can be established between the three tension values, with the aid of (5) and (6):

$$\frac{Q_2}{Q_3} = \frac{Q_1}{Q_2} \quad \text{or} \quad Q_2 = \sqrt{Q_1 Q_3} \quad (8)$$

The force applied on the periphery of the upper roll, S_1 , and the correspond-

Card 4/9

3/17/61/000/002/005, 014
A954/A033

Improving the Operation of the Stretching Device of Double Stand Dressing Mills

ing force for the lower roll, S_2 , are determined by the tension values:

$$S_1 = Q_1 - Q_2; \quad S_2 = Q_2 - Q_3 \quad (2)$$

and, assuming an optimum relation between these values, they are:

$$S_1 = Q_1 - \sqrt{Q_1 Q_3}; \quad S_2 = \sqrt{Q_1 Q_3} - Q_3 \quad (3)$$

As $\frac{Q_1}{Q_3} = \theta$, the optimum relation between the peripheral forces of stretching rolls, and consequently, the relation of the driving moments on the axis of each roll, M_1 and M_2 will be:

$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \frac{M_1}{M_2} = \frac{Q_1 - \sqrt{Q_1 Q_3}}{\sqrt{Q_1 Q_3} - Q_3} = \frac{\theta - \sqrt{\theta}}{\sqrt{\theta} - 1} = \sqrt{\theta} \quad (4)$$

Fig.3 represents the dependence of the limit relation $\frac{S_1}{Q_3}, \frac{S_2}{Q_3}, \frac{Q_1}{Q_3}$ on μ
(calculated for $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = 160^\circ$).
Card 5/9

S/133/61/000/002/003/014
A054/A033

Improving the Operation of the Stretching Device of Double Stand Dressing Mills

$\frac{S_1}{Q_3}$ and $\frac{S_2}{Q_3}$ are plotted by means of continuous lines at the optimum $\frac{S_1}{S_2}$ relation, while with dotted line for $\frac{S_1}{S_2} = 1.3$. It can be seen that only the continuous lines ensure the prevention of slip. The problem of scratches appearing on the strip surface due to its slipping when tensions are too high at the outgoing side, and too low in the stretching-coiling machine, were studied experimentally, by registering the electro-energetic parameters of the coiling drum drive and those of the rollers of the outgoing stretching machine. It was found that slips occurred when rolling about 1000 tons of sheets on the stand; simultaneously scratches could also be observed and their number increased with the operational time of the mill. This must be attributed to a smoothing of the surface roughness resulting in the decrease of the frictional coefficient. In order to prevent scratch formation, the stretching rolls were shot blasted, thus obtaining a roughness of 3 micron, while the

Card 6/9

S/133/61/000/002/005/014
A054/A033

Improving the Operation of the Stretching Device of Double Stand Dressing Mills

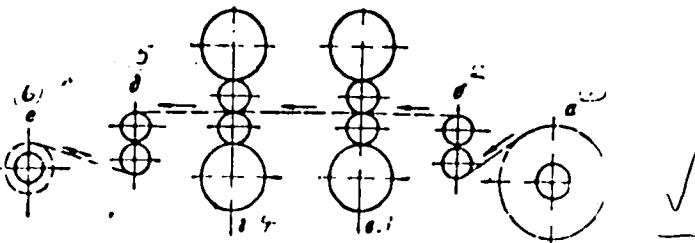
friction coefficient value increased to 0.61 as compared with a 0.27 coefficient for polished rolls. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Magnitogorskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut (Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Institute) and MMK

Figure 1:

Layout of the Double Stand Dressing Mill

1 - uncoiling device; 2 - first stretching device; 3 - first working stand; 4 - idem, second; 5 - outgoing stretching device; 6 - coiling-up device



Card 7/9

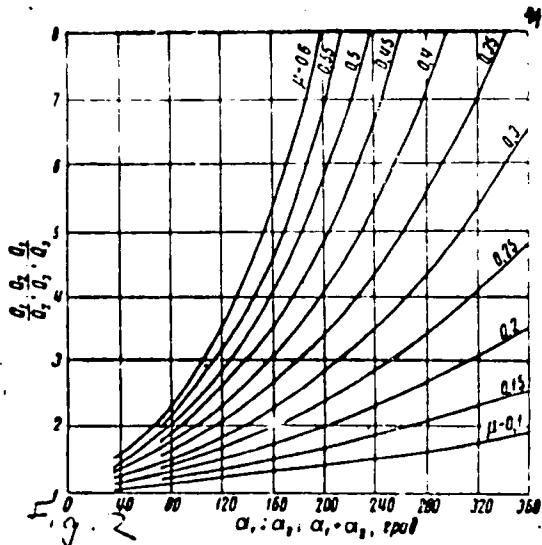
Improving the Operation of the Stretching Device
of Double Stand Dressing Mills

S/133/61/000/002/005/014
A054/A033

Figure 2:

Dependence of the limit relations between tensions, which are in accordance with the condition of non-slipping, on the wrap angle α and friction coefficient μ .

(above the curves slipping is possible)



Card 8/9

Improving the Operation of the Stretching Device S/133/61/000/002/005/014
of Double Stand Dressing Mills A054/A033

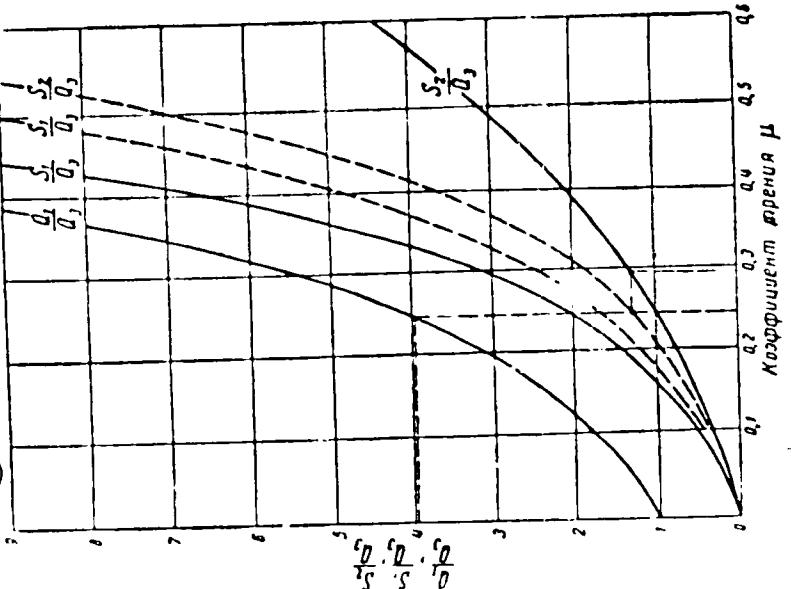
Figure 3:

Dependence of the possible limit-relations of tensions at the outgoing side of the second stand Q_1 , of the peripheral force of the upper roll S_1 and the peripheral force of the lower roll S_2 with the tension on the coiling-stretching drum Q_3 , on the friction coefficient (the relations are in accordance with the condition of non-slipping)

Dotted line:

$$\frac{S_1}{Q_3} \text{ and } \frac{S_2}{Q_3} \text{ at } \frac{S_1}{S_2} = 1.3$$

Card 9/9



1130

Revised 10/10/68

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Revised 10/10/68

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steel that
tions of the
the author has
high skin resis-
tin steel still
in a continuous
ive factors such as
stretching, tear-
tion and fatigue.
effect of the
skin.

Card 1

The effect of the drug on the skin is as follows:

Four strips of 1 cm. wide were applied to the skin of the back of the right forearm of a healthy young man. The strips were applied at 10 minute intervals. The results are summarized in Table I. The strips were removed at 10 minutes (Ref. 2). Skin resistance was measured with a Skintest instrument (Model 457, no. 14; Biograph Co., Inc., New York) and the resistance of the skin measured at 10 minutes was taken as the basal resistance. The strips were applied to the skin of the forearm and the skin resistance measured at 10 minutes after applying the strips to the skin. A pump, similar to that used by the Skintest instrument, was used to pump the strips through the circuit. The strips were applied to the skin and the pump started. The pump was stopped when the basal resistance had been reached. The strips were then removed and the basal resistance measured again. The difference between the basal resistance and the final resistance was taken as the change in skin resistance.

CARD 24

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S/148/61/CCO/001/COB/C15
A'61/A133

The effect of speed on some skin-pass parameters

the work rolls; friction and ultimate strength of rolled metal are rising with increasing rolling speed, and this accounts for a more intense decrease in stretching. 4) If friction is higher in the 1st stand (rough rolls) the total stretching (due to the rolling out of the roughened strip surface by the polished work rolls in the 2nd stand) drops with increasing speed less (to 26%) than on polished rolls only (to 46.5%). 5) Tension decreases with increasing speed; at 10 m/sec the tension drop amounts to 21.4%. 6) Metal pressure on rolls rises with an increasing speed in proportion to the speed; at 10 m/sec the pressure increase is 10%. A decreasing tension between stands apparently also increases the pressure. 7) It is advisable to compensate decreasing stretching by increasing the strip tension in proportion to the increasing dressing speed. There are 5 figures and 4 non-Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Magnitogorsk gorn'-metallurg cheskiy kombinat (Magnitogorsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine)

SUBMITTED: May 17, 1960

Card 3/4

24209

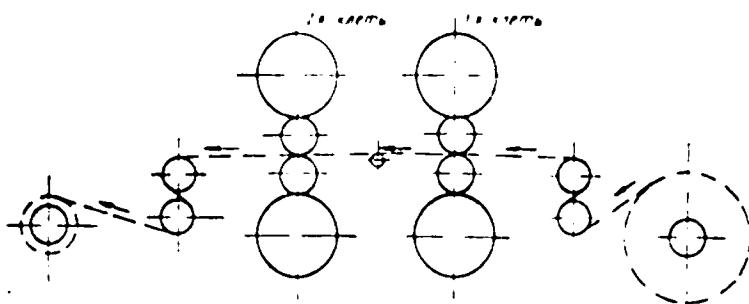
S/148/61/000/001/008/015

A161/A133

The effect of speed on some skin-pass parameters



Fig. 1.



Card 4/4

BOYARSHINOV, I.M.; PIMENOV, A.F.

Best diameter for the working rolls on the first stand of a
skin rolling mill. Stal' 21 no.9:811-816 S '61. (MIL 14:9)
(Rolls (Iron mills))

ACC NR: AP6036113

SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/66/002/006/0686/0691

AUTHOR: Shalyafirner, A. M.; Degtyareva, R. A.; Pimenov, A. F.; Alysheva, Ye. I.; Yerakov, V. I.; Lifanov, V. F.; Anzin, G. N.

ORG: Moscow Institute for Steels and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov); Central Research Institute for Ferrous Metals (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chornykh metallov); Novolipetskiy Metallurgical Plant (Novolipetskii metallurgicheskiy zavod)

TITLE: Internal oxidation of steel with 3% silicon

SOURCE: Zaschita metallov, v. 2, no. 6, 1966, 686-691

TOPIC TAGS: metal oxidation, silicon steel, hot rolling

ABSTRACT: The article reports a study of the oxidation and decarbonization of steel with 3% silicon and 0.05% carbon in the process of hot rolling in an industrial unit, and of decarbonizing annealing (in the presence of scale) in industrial electric furnaces. Steel strips were hot rolled to a thickness of 2.5 mm. In rolling, the initial oxidation temperature was maintained at $940 \pm 10^\circ$. The total length of the discharge table was 36 meters; in the last 30 meters the strip was cooled rapidly with water and was in an atmosphere of steam. After this, the strip was coiled and the air supply was cut sharply. The average cooling rate of the strip on the table, under

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.193.5

ACC NR: AP6036113

different rolling conditions, varied only slightly and was from 19-23 degrees/sec. The total oxidation time and the temperature of the strip before coiling were varied by changing the rolling rate. The temperatures of the strip before water cooling and before coiling were measured with an optical pyrometer and were recorded automatically. The coils were cooled in air over a period of 24 hours. Data on the values of the two abovementioned temperatures and on the time of the oxidation process are presented in a table. Based on the experimental data, a table shows the effect of hot rolling conditions on the formation of scale and on the rate of etching after annealing. In the production of steel, it is necessary to take certain measures which limit the process of internal oxidation: 1) the exit temperature of the strip should be lowered to 900° and the temperature of coiling up to 590-600°, because of the effect of the increase of the cooling rate under the influence of the blowing system; 2) the oxidation time of the metal on the discharge table should be shortened by increasing the rolling rate; 3) the heating rate and the temperature in decarbonization annealing should be increased; this leads to more favorable conditions for the oxidation of carbon, compared to the oxidation of silicon. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 28Dec65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

PIMENOV, A.I.

Changes in the phonocardiogram in disorders of rhythm and conductivity in children with rheumatism. Pediatriia 4 no.7:50-54 Jl'63
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Iz detskogo otdeleniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta revmatizma (dir. - deyствител'nyy chlen AMN SSSR zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.I.Nesterov) AMN SSSR (rukovedatel' raboty - prof. D.D. Lebedev).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001340910011-1

DRYDEN, A. J.

Designating the individual or entity to whom information is to be
submitted based on the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.
Name, organization, address, telephone number, etc.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001340910011-1"

L 17321-63 EEO-2/ENT(d)/FSS-2/EBC-4/EBC(t)/EED-2 Pn-4/Pp-4/Pac-4 ESD(dp)

ACCESSION NR: AT4049228

8/3108/64/000/004/0355/0367

AUTHOR: Pimenov, A. I.

TITLE: Design of a remote control mechanism for a radio station with specified accuracy requirements

SOURCE: Vzaimozamenyayemost' i tekhnicheskkiye izmereniya v mashinostroyenii; nauchno-tekhnicheskiy sbornik, no. 4, 1964, 355-367

TOPIC TAGS: radio station, remote control, radio transmitter design, transmitter tuning mechanism, tuning accuracy, multi-channel radio station

ABSTRACT: A multichannel radio station, which provides convenient simultaneous contact with several correspondents, generally includes a remote control system which enables the operator to tune automatically to any frequency from among a group or from among all the working frequencies of the station. Such a station consists basically of a remote control mechanism, the operating element of the radio station, a synchronous scanning system, a sensor which is located on the control panel, and a receiver located on the mechanism. The present paper discusses a remote control mechanism with a preparatory cylinder pertaining to a fixed tuning system; such a mechanism with six channels is shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. This mechanism works in two stages, with manual tuning of each channel to any

Card 1/3

L 17321-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4049228

frequency and automatic switching of channels from the control panel to a previously tuned frequency. Manual tuning selects the desired channel. Automatic switching of channels is accomplished by pressing any of the six buttons on the control panel. An electric motor then rotates the preparatory cylinder until the corresponding position has been reached and contact has been established. The overall accuracy of the remote control mechanism depends on the error involved in each component of the mechanism. Therefore, the error in the metering device, the memory element, the tuning device and the carrier clutch is examined separately. The tolerance in various parts and the effects of wear and temperature changes are also considered. The investigation of the error distribution is simple and provides a sufficiently fast technique for designing a mechanism with a specified accuracy. Although the error distribution technique was investigated in the paper for only one concrete mechanism as an example, it can also be employed in the design of analogous mechanisms. Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 9 figures and 15 numbered formulas.

AMOC/ATC/N: 0000

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 005

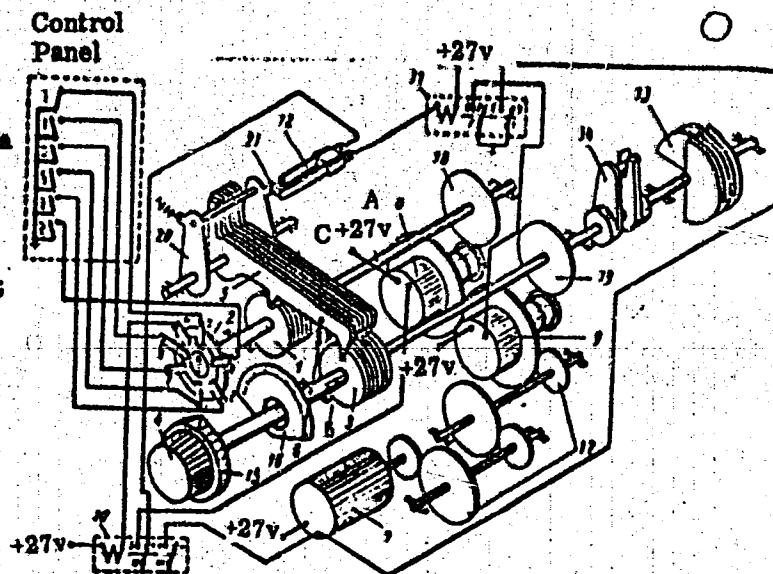
OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 17521-65
ACCESSION NR: AT4049228

ENCLOSURE: 01

Fig. 1. Electrocinematic diagram of a mechanism with a preparatory cylinder:
A - preparatory cylinder; B - memory; C - lever group.
1, 3 - disks; 2 - commutator;
4 - knob; 5 - lever; 8 - spring;
7 - electric motor; 8, 9 -
electric clutches; 10, 11 -
relays; 12 - contact group;
13 - variable capacitance;
14 - carrier clutch; 15 - knob;
16 - scale; 17 - gear; 18, 19 -
wheels; 20 - yoke; 21 - push
rod.



Cord. 3/3

PIMENOV, A.I.

Electrocardiogram in unipolar leads in healthy children
and in children during the active phase of rheumatism.
Vop. okh. mat. i det. 7 no.5:61-66 My '62. (MIA 15:6)

1. Iz detskogo klinicheskogo otdeleniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta revmatizma (dir. - deystviteľnyy chlen AMN zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. A.I. Nesterov, rukovoditel' - prof.
D.D. Lebedev).

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (RHEUMATIC FEVER)

PIMENOV, A.I.

Unipolar leads and their use in practical electrocardiography;
survey of the literature. Pediatriia 39 no.2:76-80 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Iz detskogo otdeleniya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
revmatizma Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. ... deyst-
vitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterov, nauchnyy rukovo-
ditel' - prof. D.D. Lebedeva).
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

69798

3/146/59/002/06/005/15
03/14/1959

9(6) 13.4000

AUTHOR: Pimenov, A.I., Post-graduate student
TITLE: Analyzing the Accuracy of the Remote Control of Radio
Stations on Moving Objects

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Tekhnicheskaya
kraevedeniye, 1959, Nr 6, pp 29-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: General information on four existing types of re-
mote control mechanisms of radio stations on moving
objects and their components, the formulas for cal-
culating the angular errors of the components, and
the method of calculating the accuracy of the mechan-
isms, are given, and recommendations are made on how
to design the mechanisms taking into account their
accuracy characteristics. The remote control mechanism
types are: a rack mechanism (Figure 1) consisting of
a set of cams tightly fixed on a shaft (used in radio
stations on moving objects).

Card 1.2

69798

07/14/59/002/06/J. T. K.

DOUZ/DO06

Analyzing the Accuracy of the Remote Control of Radio Stations
Moving Objects

stations with not more than 5 channels); a mechanism with a preparation shaft (Figure 2), used in stations with more than 5 channels; a revolver type mechanism (Figure 3) for radio stations with not more than 10 channels; and mechanism with a switching-type memory installation (Figure 4). The article was recommended by the Kafeira "Pribory technicheskoy mekhaniki" (Chair "Instruments of precision Mechanics"). There are 4 diagrams, 1 graph and 1 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskoye ordena Lenina i ordena Trudovogo Kraza SSSR Znameni vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni N.E. Baumana (Moscow Higher Technical School of the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor, imeni N.E. Baumana).

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1959
Card 2/2

PIMENOV, A.I.

Classification and precision analysis of various index lines.
Priborostroenie no.7:4-12 J1 '60. (MLIA 1;?)
(Measuring instrument)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001340910011-1

IM' NOV, A. I.,
A. I. S., Intet. KARAKI, NO. 7, 19-20, 1934

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001340910011-1"

PIMENOV, A.K., inzh.

Study of heat exchange in turbulent gas flow in rough
channels in electrical machines. Elektrotehnika '66
no.11:60-62 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

100-10702
The following is a brief summary of the present situation in Germany, based on information available up to the present time.
The present situation in Germany is characterized by a general sense of political instability and uncertainty. The government is faced with a number of internal problems, including the economic crisis, inflation, unemployment, and social unrest. The external situation is also problematic, with tensions between Germany and its neighbors, particularly France and Poland, and concerns about the future of the European Union.
The political landscape is dominated by the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and the Social Democratic Party (SPD), which have been in power since 1998. However, the two parties have been unable to agree on a clear political agenda, leading to frequent coalition breakups and changes in government. The Greens and the Free Democratic Party (FDP) are also significant political forces.
The economy has been hit hard by the global financial crisis, with high levels of unemployment and inflation. The government has implemented a range of measures to try to stabilize the economy, including fiscal stimulus packages and structural reforms. However, the results have been mixed, with some success in reducing inflation but less progress in addressing unemployment.
Social issues are also a major concern, with debates over issues such as gay rights, immigration, and the role of the state in society. The Greens have been particularly active in pushing for environmental and social justice policies.
The international situation is complex, with Germany facing challenges from both its neighbors and the European Union. The government has tried to maintain a balance between its desire to maintain good relations with its neighbors and its commitment to European integration. However, the recent decision to allow the deployment of US missile defense systems in Germany has caused tensions with Russia and Poland.
In conclusion, the present situation in Germany is one of political and economic instability, with the government facing a range of challenges both at home and abroad. The outcome of the elections in September will likely determine the direction of the country's future.

Card 42

UDC: 530.24.01: 532.542

AUG 1962

nature of the law of heat exchange relative to variation of time and conditions.
The value of the coefficient of heat transfer between the equivalent
boundary layer is estimated in accordance with a limiting theory which is described
in the present paper. It is assumed that the distribution of the velocities and of
the temperature is in conformity with the laws of mathematical
functions. It is concluded that the results of the calculations can explain many of
the published experimental data. Orig. auth. lab: 2 figures and 17 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 01 Dec 62 SUB ID: 300, ORIG REF: 301

Card 1 of 2

L 41031-56 EWT(W) 11
ACC NR: AP6018624 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0065/66/000/006/0048/0052

AUTHOR: Grigor'yev, M. A., Pimenov, A. M.; Zelenskaya, R. G.

ORG: NAMI, VNII NP

TITLE: Evaluation of service qualities of automotive oils by engine tests

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 6, 1966, 48-52

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant, lubricating oil

ABSTRACT: In order to provide appropriate equipment for the testing of automotive motor oils in the Soviet Union the NAMI-1 test unit was developed and used at NAMI for comparative engine tests, evaluating the test results by the UIM-6 method, US method 344-T (USA Standard No. 691, March 1959), and also by the PZV method. The unit includes a single cylinder engine, corresponding to a section of engine ZIL-130. The unit permits rating of piston deposits, varnish, piston ring coking, wear of the cylinder-piston section, low-temperature deposits, and the oxidizability of oils and bearing corrosion. Lubricants type A, B, and C were rated, represented by oil Ac-2.5 with admixtures of 0.7, 0.7, and 0.25% additive Santolub 493, and of 0.7, 1.5, and 4% additive Monto 613, respectively. Standard gasoline A-76 was used in 100-hr runs. Method UIM-6 gave higher ratings for ring mobility than method 344-T, and the latter permitted a differentiation by points of piston grooves and seals, although the final results for both methods were similar. The types of deposit, however, may differently

UDC: 665.521.5

Card 1/2

L 41031-66

ACC NR: AP6018624

affect engine performance and correspond to different service properties of motor oils.
Method 344-T is employed by various organizations in the Soviet Union and is widely used
in other countries. Thus, an important modification of the method without suitable
research is hardly expedient. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 001

Card

2/2 bbb

GRIGORYEV, M.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; DANILOV, V.M.

Single-cylinder carburetor method for evaluating operating characteristics of motor oils. Avt.prom. 31 no.5:10-13 May '65.

1. Tsentral'nyy ordena Trudova, Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skiy automobilemobil'nyy i automotornyy institut,

(MIRA 18:4)

PIMENOV, A.M.; MIKHAYLOV, N.A.

Preliminary fuel filters for tractor diesel engines. Trakt. i
sel'khomash. 32 no.9:20-22 S '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy traktornyy
institut.
(Tractors--Fuel systems) (Diesel fuels)

PIMENOV, A.M., inzh.

New fuel filter elements for diesel tractors. Trakt.i sel'khozmash.
31 no.8:8-10 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy avtotraktornyj institut.
(Diesel engines—Oil filters)

KIRILLOV, G.N., inzhener; MOSKALEV, P.D., mekhanik; PIMENOV, A.N.,
shofer; KOMEV, B.P., inzhener, retsensent; KAPHALOV, B.A.; re-
daktor; MOKHL', B.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Servicing and regulating the feed system of carburetor motors]
Obrslushivanie i regulirovka sistemy pitanija karbiuratornykh
dvigatelei. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.
i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1954. 144 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Automobiles--Engines)

PIMENOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, dotsent; GRINENKO, O.R., inzhener,
retsezent; KUTUKOV, G.M., inzhener, retezenter, redaktor;
PITERMAN, Ye.L., redaktor; KOLESNIKOVA, A.P., tekhnicheskij
redaktor.

[Equipment and machinery for timber rafting] Mekhanizmy i
mashiny na lesosplav. Moskva, Goslesbumisdat, 1954. 419 p.
(Lumbering--Machinery) (MLRA 7:11)

DONSKOI, Ivan Petrovich; PIMSHOV, A.N., retsenzent, SHUL'TS, G.P.,
retsenzent; ARNSHTEIN, G.E., redaktor; YEPISHKINA, A.V.,
redaktor; KOLESSNIKOVA, A.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Transporting lumber by water] Vodnyi transport lesa. Moskva,
(MLRA 8:11)
Goslesbumizdat, 1955. 33lp.
(Lumber--Transportation)

PIMENOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; POMINOVA, Galina Ivanovna; NIKOLAYEVA, M.I.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; SHITS, V.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Floating tree-length logs and bucking them on the roadstead] Splav
khlystov i ikh razdelka na reidakh provala. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat,
1956. 68 p.
(Lumbering)

RODIONOV, Viktor Ivanovich; RAKHMATULLIN, Mennan Garifyanovich; ~~PIMENOV~~
~~A.N., redaktor; OSOKINA, A.M., redaktor izdatel'stva; KARASIK, N.P.~~
~~tekhnicheskiy redaktor~~

[Floating tree-length logs in the Volga-Kama Basin] Splav khlystov
v Volzhsko-Kamskom basseine. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1957. 57 p.
(MIRA 10:8)

(Volga River--Lumber--Transportation)
(Kama River--Lumber--Transportation)

PIMENOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; MANUKHIN,
Germen Aleksandrovich, dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; BUDYKA, S.Kh.,
dotsent, retsenzent; DONSKOY, I.P., retsenzent; ORLOV, N.N.,
inzh., retsenzent; YEGOROV, A.V., inzh., retsenzent; KOLOSOV,
D.V., red.; PITERMAN, Ye.L., red.izd-va; BACHURINA, A.M.,
tekhn.red.

[Mechanizing rafting operations and vessels] Mekhanizatsiya
lesosplavnykh rabot i flot. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1959.
412 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy transporta lesa Beloruseskogo leso-
tekhnicheskogo instituta (for Budyka). 2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy
vodnogo transporta lesa Lesotekhnicheskoy akademii im. S.M. Kirova
(for Donskoy).

(Lumber--Transportation)

FIMENOV, Aleksandr Nikolayevich. Prinimal uchastiye UTKIN, N.A.,
dots.; GONIK, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
PARSEK, A.V., inzh., retsenzent; LEONIEV, N.I., red.

(Machines and mechanisms for lumber floating) Mashiny i
mekhanizmy na lesoopravle. Izd.2., izpr. i dop. Moscow,
Lesnaya promstvennost', 1965. 382 p. (Mash. i m.)

SHIMRIN, M.Yu.; PIMENTOV, A.R.

Piercing rectangular ingots in a round container. Kuz.-sttam.prizy.
5 no.8:11-15 Ag '63. (MIL 16:9)

SHIFRIN, M.Yu.; PEGOV, A.A.

Barrel shape forming during the upsetting of hollow billets.
Kuz.-shtam.preizv. 5 n.-m. -15 Jl '63. (MILKA 177)

BELYAYEV, Yu.N.[translator]; KOROLEV, I.G.[translator]; TIKHOMI OV,
V.L.[translator]; PIMENOV, B.K., red.; MILITAREVA, Yu.E., red.;
KHAPEKOVSKAYA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[National economic development of the Korean People's Democratic
Republic after the liberation] Razvitiye narodnogo khoziaistva Ko-
reiskoi Narodno-Demokraticeskoi Respubliki posle osvobozhdeniya.
red. I s predst. B.K.Pimenova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-
sy, 1962. 237 p. Abridged translation from the Korean.
(MIA 1':12)

(Korea, North—Economic conditions)

ca

2
Increasing the stability of butter D. M. Pinenay,
Molochin-Voskodneva From 5, No 3, 4 (1968).
Chimie & industrie 47, 1188 By irradiating butter with
 γ -rays for 10 min. it can be kept for a long time at ordinary
temp in an atm of CO_2 . Irradiation with ultraviolet
light permits even longer keeping and increases the vitamin
D content. The organoleptic properties of the butter are
unaffected by this treatment A. Papineau-Couture

48-318 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001340910011-1"

GOTOVTSEV, A.A.; PIMENOV, A.P.; L'VOV, I.P.

Standartizatsiia 28 no.2:21-24 F '64.

(MIRA 17:3)

PIMENOV, B., khudozhnik-dekorator; SIMIN, L., khudozhnik-dekorator

From the practice of show window dressing. Sov.torg 34 no.3:58-59
(MIA 14:2)
Mr '61.

1. Gorpromtorg, g.Kishinev.
(Show windows)

PIMONOV, F., polkovnik

Future officers in special training. Voen. vest. 42 no.10:59-60
0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Communications, Military) (Military education)

DOBROSKOV, I.I.; SURIN, Ye.V.; BILOVMAN, M.Ya.; MIKHAYLOV, G.M.;
KRULEVETSKIY, S.A. Prinimali uchastiye: ASFANDIYAROV, R.F.;
BELOV, Ye.M.; IVANOV, V.I.; MARKOV, V.I.; SOLOV'YEV, Yu.P.;
PIMENOV, F.A.; TUROMSHEV, A.F.; KHVES'KO, V.A.; NIKITSKIY, N.V.

Investigating the power parameters of a continuous steel casting
plant. Stal' 22 no.3:223-225 Mr '62. (MIA 15:3)

1. Yuzhnoural'skiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod (for Asfandiyarov, Belov,
Ivanov, Markov, Solov'yev). 2. Novolipetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod
(for Pimenov, Turomshev, Khves'ko). 3. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'-
skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Nikitskiy).

(Continuous casting—Equipment and supplies)

ZELENIN, N.I.; SHALTYKO, G.Ye.; CHERNYSHEVA, V.B.; TATARINA, S.V.; FAYNPERG, "S.; YANOVSKAYA, T.A., Prinimali uchastiye: BOVKLOVA, Z.N.; KULISHOVA, A.A.; VESTENKO, M.N.; BOBROV, "V.; PIMEN'VA, F.

Developing method for the cold fractionation of shale tar. Tar is
using light tar as wood impregnating fl. Khim. i tekh.gor.sian. i
prod. ikh perer. no.12:273-284 '63.

1. Leningradskiy inzhener-tekhnicheskiy institut i Leningradskiy in-
stitut inzhenerov zheleznotorozhogo transporta.

PIMENOV, G., inzh.

Following the example of Vladimir builders. Streitel' no. 7 At
'60. (MIRA 13.6)
(Yurginskoye--Precast concrete)

MARIKOV, A.I.; FIMENOV, G.G.; SHEREF'EV, V.I.

Evaluation of the mobility of macromolecules in the crystalline regions of crystalline polymers by means of nuclear magnetic resonance. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.11:1894-1898 N 1965.

1. Kazanskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted: October 1964.

KUZNETSOV, A.A., SIBATKOV, T.T., PIMENTOV, I.B., MAKLAKOV, A.V.
PIMENTOV, I.B., SIBATKOV, T.T.

Nature of transitions in polymetaphenylene (soyuznaya sotsialisticheskaya
Vysokom. soed. i nauchno-tekhnicheskaya promst.)

1. Vladimirovsky nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh
smel i Kazanskii gosudarstvennyy universitet

L 60886-55

ACCESSION NR: AR5011412

UR/0081/65/000/006/8011/8012

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 6870

AUTHOR: Zhuravleva, I.P.; Zgadzay, E.A.; Maklakov, A.I.; Pimenov, G.G.

TITLE: Physical properties of polymers with conjugated bonds. / Polyphenylene imine

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Itog. nauchn. konferentsiya Kazansk. un-ta za 1962 g. Kazan',

TOPIC TAGS: polyphenylene imine, conjugated polymer, electric property, magnetic property, thermoelectric property, physical property, semiconducting polymerTRANSLATION: Polyphenylene imine was reprecipitated, heated (not always) in vacuum or in air for 2 hrs at 200-300°C; the electroconductivity and static magnetic susceptibility were determined; a Debye powder pattern was photographed; and the nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum was recorded. The electroconductivity in vacuum ($3 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm Hg) at 20-300°C is in conformity with the law: $\sigma = \sigma_0 \exp(-E/kT)$, at 20° is $10^{-7} \cdot 10^{-14}$ ohm \cdot cm $^{-1}$, $E = 0.38$ to 0.78 ev. At 120 to 140°C the polyphenylene imine undergoes irreversible changes with absorption of heat and change of crystallinity, and the $\log \sigma = (1/T)$ curve drops sharply. Unheated polyphenylene imine

Cont 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AR5011412

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has the highest electroconductivity, and that heated in air at 300°C has the lowest. The application of vacuum decreases the conductivity 1½ to 3 times. Judging by the sign of the thermoelectromotive force, the electroconductivity of the polyphenylene imine is of the hole type. It was also established that polyphenylene imine is highly hygroscopic, which fact causes changes in its electroconductivity. On the basis of its magnetic properties it cannot be included in any one known class of magnetic materials. The static magnetic susceptibility, determined by the Gouy method in magnetic fields of 300-5350 oersteds at 20 to 120°C, is positive and equal to $0.17\text{--}16.59 \cdot 10^{-6}$, and for an annealed polyphenylene imine reaches a maximum at 600 to 800 oersteds. The magnetization curve under the condition of this investigation did not reach saturation. The Debye powder patterns obtained on a URS-55 unit with copper emission and nickel filter indicate that crystallinity decreases after heating at 200°C in vacuum (and especially in air) and disappears entirely after heating at 300°C. At $\sim 20^\circ\text{C}$ the nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum of polyphenylene imine not treated with vacuum had a narrow and a wide (halfwidth 5.5 oersteds) portion, the first of which disappeared entirely under vacuum, while the second widened to 6.2 to 6.4 oersteds. The presence of semiconductor properties of polyphenylene imine was also established. L. Andreyev.

SUB CODE: OC, EM

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 27333-66 ENI(m)/EMP(j)/T IJP(c) RM

ACQ NR: AP6008768

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/007/011/1894/1898

AUTHORS: Maklakov, A. I.; Pimenov, G. G.; Shepelev, V. I.

41

38

ORG: Kazan State University (Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

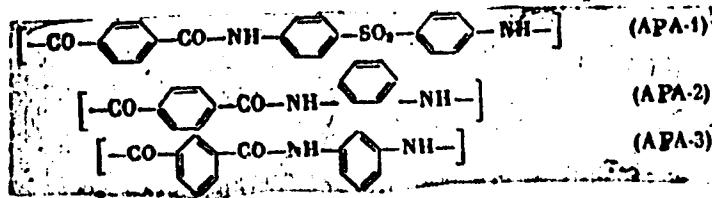
B

TITLE: Evaluation of the mobility of macromolecules in amorphous regions of crystalline polymers by nuclear magnetic resonance

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 11, 1965, 1894-1898

TOPIC TAGS: macromolecular chemistry, nuclear magnetic resonance, crystalline polymer

ABSTRACT: NMR spectra of polyethyleneterephthalate, isotactic polystyrene, and a number of aromatic polyamids with monomeric units

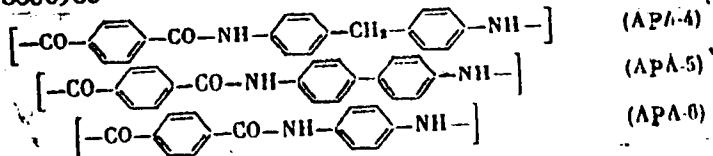


UDC: 678.01:53

Card 1/2

L 27333-66

ACC NR: AP6008968



were studied at 20--35°C by using a scheme described by A. I. Maklakov and G. G. Pimenov (Dokl. AN SSSR, 157, 1413, 1964). It was shown that the temperature T_n of appearance of the narrow component in the complicated NMR signal of the above polymers may serve as a measure of the mobility of the macromolecules in their amorphous areas. The T_n of 25 samples has been determined. The relationship between the structure of the polymer and T_n is discussed. "The authors express their gratitude to R. S. Balakirev, G. A. Kuznetsov, and L. B. Sokolov for supplying a number of samples." Orig. art. has: 1 table and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 07Dec64/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 *So*

MAKJAN L. [redacted]

[redacted] the amorphous and
crystalline layers in the material.
(MICA 19.7)

[redacted] University.

MAKLAKOV, A.I.; PIMENOV, G.G.; SAGITOV, R.Ya.

Study of polymers subjected to uniaxial stretching at high deformation rates. Vysokom. soed. 3 no.2:1410-1414 S '62. (MIRA 14:0)

I. Kazanskiv gosudarstvenny universitet imeni V.I.Ulyanova-Lenina.

(Polymers) (Deformations (Mechanics))

IS 6510

27573
S-100-100000000000
B-148101

AUTHORS: Maklakov, A. I., Pimenov, G. G., Sogol' V. N.

TITLE: Investigation of plastic deformation of polyethylene at high deformation rates

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnaya Khimiya, No. 10, p. 2200, 1971

TEXT: The phenomenon of "hairline fatigue" and the mechanism of its formation changes are the topic of this publication. An analysis was made of the changes made of Laysat (polyethylene) film under conditions of high deformation rates investigated. To prepare hairline fatigue, the film was heated to 120°C for 4 hr, which causes the film to be more pliable. Tensile tests were performed with an **PMH-1C** (RMH-1C) machine at strain rates of 100, 200, 500, and 1000 mm/min and constant temperature of 20°C. The X-ray pictures were taken with a **YPC-100** (URS-5) apparatus with an anode and nickel filter; the anode voltage was 100 kV. The absorption of the structure of hairline cracks was analyzed using an **M6W-1** (MBI-1) microscope. The density of the sample was determined by the flotation method.

Card 15

2757*

S 140-1340910011-1
P-1-1-1

Investigation of polymers.

technique. The formation of hairline cracks was observed in the stretching of amorphous and crystalline polypropylene, polyethylene, polyvinyl chloride, ethylene, polypropylene, paraffin, and other materials. At the same time, all were all crystalline before being stretched and had an initial density of 0.915. Cracking is possible under conditions of high stress and temperature. Figure shows that stress curves are the same with formation of a bottleneck or of a bottleneck and of hairline cracks. The stress area which contains the formation of hairline cracks is, however, smaller than the one with the formation of a parent substance. The structure of samples of Laysan is similar to that of crystalline Laysan is somewhat different. One part of samples of Laysan is formed with increasing temperature at constant stretching rate. The sample remains completely transparent when reflected at a definite temperature. The higher the deformation rate, the higher are the initial temperatures. The stretching with formation of hairline cracks, and vice versa. The formation of hairline cracks occurs later than the initial formation of a bottleneck in the center of the Laysan sample. With low stretching rate the cracks are transparent. The density of samples of crystalline Laysan with 16.2% H₂O at 0°C. - 1.13 g/cm³, strongly differs from that of the same sample at 8% H₂O and hairline cracks (about 1.12 g/cm³) and stripes with thinning to 1.09 g/cm³ and

Card 2/1

Investigation of polymers...

27573
S/190/61/003/004/3+3/C16
B124, B101

drawing rate. The orientation of the amorphous Laysan film with hairline cracking leads to the phase transition of the oriented film. This was confirmed by the appearance of new symmetry elements in the X-ray pictures. When the samples showing hairline cracks are heated to 100°C for 3 hr, the bending strength in the direction of drawing, but not perpendicular to this direction, is considerably reduced. The number of hairline cracks is somewhat reduced by storage in a mixture of phenol and tricresol at 20°C; pressures of 100 atm lead to an increase in transparency with density increasing from 1.01 to 1.36. The formation of a bottleneck with hairline cracks in forced elastic deformation of amorphous polyethylene terephthalate at room temperature is accompanied by a phase transition, while only the degree of orientation increases when hairline cracks form in high-rate uniaxial deformation of crystalline low-pressure polyethylene, polypropylene, vinyl, and caprone. When the strain-rate of Laysan is reduced below about 200 mm/min, no further hairline cracking is found at room temperature. The dependence of hairline cracking on the regular structure of the molecule in a polymer is proved by the fact that no hairline cracks form in high-pressure polyethylene. V. A. Kargin and G. L. Sionimskiy [Ref. 5; Kratkiy zhurnal po fizike i khimii polymernykh sverkhdvizhivayushchikh polimerov, No. 1, 1973].

Card 3/5

27578
S/190/61/003/009/0** C**
B124/B101

Investigation of polymers...

(Short treatise on physical chemistry of polymers, 171 pp., 1960, in Russian).
are mentioned. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 9 references. 7 Soviet
and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Uljanova-Lenina (Kazan' State University imeni V. I. Uljanova-Lenina)

SUBMITTED: October 14, 1960

Card 4/5

I 21067-65 EPP(c)/EPR/EPA(s)-2/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T Pe-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Pa-4
RPL RM/NW

ACCESSION NR: AP4044884

S/0020/64/157/008/1413/1415

AUTHOR: Maklakov, A. I.; Pimenov, G. G.; Arbuzov, B. A.

TITLE: Nuclear magnetic resonance in pyrolysed polyacrylonitrile

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 157, no. 6, 1964, 1413-1415

TOPIC TAGS: polyacrylonitrile, pyrolysis, NMR spectra, pyrolysed polyacrylonitrile

ABSTRACT: Verification of the proposed 2-stage pyrolysis of polyacrylonitrile (PAN) (I-formation of the cyclic structure and conjugation of the C=N bonds) and II-reduction of the number of hydrogen atoms and conjugation of the C=C bonds was sought in this investigation. The NMR spectra of PAN, pyrolysed under 9×10^{-3} mm Hg at 210 and 320°C for 3, 6 and 10 hours, were obtained in the -150 to +200°C temperature interval. From the analysis of the secondary moment-temperature relationships it was concluded that PAN pyrolysed for 3 hours at 210°C had already undergone cyclization to I; the second stage of the reaction started to appear on prolonged pyrolysis at this temperature. The role of the

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044884

product formed by stage II predominated at 320C. Since H_2^2 was independent of time of pyrolysis at 320C; there was no change in the hydrogen structure of the product obtained; the increased specific conductance was attributed to partial graphitization of the material. Orig. art. has: 1 equation and 1 figure

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvenny^y universitet (Kazansk State University)

SUBMITTED: 08Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, NP

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

L 2928-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EMP(j)/T/EWA(s)/ETC(m) NW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5022606 UR/0190/65/007/009/1592/1596
678.01:53+678.675 83
76 ②

AUTHORS: Kuznetsov, G. A.; Gerasimov, V. D.; Fomenko, L. N.; Maklakov, A. I.;
Pimenov, O. G.; Sokolov, L. B. 44.55 14.55 14.55 14.55

TITLE: The nature of the transitions in polymetaphenyleneisophthalamide

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 1592-1596

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, resin, thermomechanical property, x-ray, nuclear magnetic resonance, thermal stability, phenylone

ABSTRACT: The nature of the transitions of polymetaphenyleneisophthalamide (phenylone) was investigated by thermomechanical, differential thermal, x-ray, and nuclear magnetic resonance methods. It was desired to determine the best conditions for producing polymers of high thermal stability with improved film and fiber properties. A powdery specimen with a viscosity higher than 1.0 in sulfuric acid and a 5% moisture content was used. The experimental conditions are described. It was found that the initially amorphous phenylone crystallizes upon heating. The thermomechanical curves plotted at a load of 0.8, 6, and 1000 kg/cm² show that the glass temperature of phenylone is 280C. The x-ray

Card 1/2

L 2928-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022606

diagrams of amorphous and crystalline phenylone were taken at 26, 100, 286, 356, and 433°C. The thermomechanical curve is interpreted on the basis of the data of differential thermal analysis and of x-ray study. After softening at 300°C, the polymer starts to crystallize. The range of steady deformation lying at 340-400°C corresponds to the crystalline state of phenylone. Heating above 400°C causes decomposition, while melting sets in at 430°C. The second moment of the absorption line of nuclear magnetic resonance is plotted against temperature for the initial amorphous polymer and for a specimen preheated to 360°C. The character of the curves is discussed. It was found that the increase in ΔH_2^2 of the preheated specimen over all temperature ranges produces a smaller mobility and better packing of the molecules, indicative of the crystallization process. The disappearance of the highly elastic state below the melting point of the crystalline substance explains the absence of the minimum on the ΔH_2^2 -temperature curve in the range of 290-320°C. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vladimirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol
(Vladimir Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Resins) Kazanskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kazan State University)

SUBMITTED: 190ct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, OC

NO REF Sov 005
Card 2/2 C

OTHER: 001

PIMANOV, G.P.

Theoretical and experimental justification of the correctness of the electrical and mechanical parameters during the selection of the optimal system for hard facing with a weaving arc. Izdatelstvo Vsesoyuznoi Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moscow, 1964. 200-210 p.

PISENOK, I.

A-1110 (Some tactical methods of jet-propelled bombers) - metodovykh letchikov
priemach reaktivnykh bombardirovchikov.
VSENIK letchikov LKA, ("'): Li-17, 196.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001340910011-1

REILLY, J.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001340910011-1"

FETTICK, L. M. 1000

1000

1000

in addition, when
for example, in 1968.

P: "Karakorum, 1000".

SOURCE: 1000
Estimated to be true, but not checked.
REASON: 1000
In fact, it is true.

PIMENOV, I.L. (Moskva)

The work of joining the base of a column with the foundation.
Stroi.mekh.i rasch.soor. no.4:18-23 '62. (MLR-A 18:8,
(Columns, Iron and steel) (Foundations)

DIYEV, N.P. [deceased]; OLESOVA, A.I.; PIMENOV, I.V.

Behavior of selenium during metallurgical treatment in the copper
smelting industry. Trudy Inst. met. UPAN SSSR no.2:125-139 '58.
(MIRA 12:4)

(Selenium)

(Ore dressing)

(Copper-Metallurgy)

EMERCV, I.

16/49T3

USSR/Aeronautics, Military
Guns, Aircraft

Jal 48

"Light and Heavy Armament of Soviet Airplanes,"
Col Engr I. Pimenov, 7 pp

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16/49T3

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INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] ON [REDACTED]
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1948. 1. 15. 1948
25322

Vooruzhenie ovetskikh
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Plata, 1948, No. 7, p. 16-17

SO: LETOFIS NO. 30, 1948

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PIMENOV, Ivan Ivanovich; SHARIKOV, I.M., retsenzent; SECAL', N.M.,
redaktor; MUDRETSVA, L.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[QPL-2 wringing and rinsing machine for retted flax] Otzhimno-
promyvnaia maschina QPL-2 dlia l'nianoi tresty. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
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VEDENIKOV, G.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsezent; LIMENOV,
I.I., retsezent; FEDOROV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchn.
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VELENITY, Yevgeniy Ivanovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; VELENITY,
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tekhn. nauk, rezensent; POPOV, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk,
nauchn. red.; BODINA, I.S., red.

[Bearing structures of prestressed metal] Predvaritel'no
napriazhennye metallicheskie neupushchennye konstruktsii. Me-
tallurg, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 304 s. (VINITI)

PIMENOV, I.L.

Conference on prestressed metal and cable-suspended elements.
Stroj. mekh. i rasch. scorr. 4 no.3:48 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Precast concrete construction—Congresses)

SOV/157-59-5-1119

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp. 1-11.

AUTHORS Diyev, N.P., Lesova, A.I., Pimenov, I.V.

TITLE Behavior of Selenium in Metallurgical Reprocessing in the Copper Smelting Industry

PERIODICAL Tr. In-ta metallurgii, Ural'skiy fil. AS USSR, 1958, Nr 2, pp. 139

ABSTRACT The author show the distribution of Se over ore concentration products on the basis of investigations into the composition of concentrates (Cu-Zn ore). The radioactive Se⁷⁵ isotope was used to investigate the rate and mechanism of the Se oxidation in roasting pure Cu₂Se and Ag₂Se and conventional Cu-concentrate. Investigations into the oxidation rate were carried out at 500°, 600°, 700° and 800°C. Gas mixtures of N₂ and O₂, containing 1% and 21% O₂ were used for selenide oxidation. The completeness and rate of the Se elimination by oxidation depend more on the temperature than on the O₂ concentration in the gaseous phase. The degree of Se elimination in roasting Cu of a charge attains 16% at 800°C in a 1% O₂ mixture. The SeO₂ content in the

Card 1/2

SOV/137-59-4-113,

Behavior of Selenium in Metallurgical Reprocessing in the Copper Smelting Industry

flux sections located near the furnaces. When roasting Cu concentrates, 30% Se and 58% S are driven-off into the gasiform phase. The authors studied the distribution of Se in reverberatory smelting of cinder, obtained by roasting of Cu-concentrate with radioactive Se. It was found that up to 40% Se and 33.7% S are oxidized in reverberatory smelting. In waste slags ~ 20% Se and 13% are lost. About 40% Se remain in the matte. In bessemerizing the matte ~ 7% Se and 92% S are oxidized. The different behavior of Se and S in the oxidation of materials is explained. It is recommended to extract Se from all dusts of the copper smelting industry by means of sulfating roasting with subsequent leaching-out of the cinder.

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LISIOVA, A. I., PIYEV, S. P., TIPENOV, V. V., and RADONKOV, P. I.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF
INVESTIGATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE MELNIKOV GROUP
SVERDLOVSK, 1941, LATE SUMMER, 1941. (TYPED, 10 PAGES, IN THE ORIGINAL, RUSSIAN)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001340910011-1"

DIYEV, N.P.; OLESCVA, A.I.; PIMENOV, I.V.; KADNIKOV, B.T.

Oxidation of selenium copper. Trudy Inst. met. 'PAK SSSR' no.1:
52-58 '57. (MIRA 11:9)
(Copper--Electrometallurgy) (Selenium)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6417

Suslov, Nikolay Ivanovich, Aleksey Dmitriyevich Grigor'yev, Igor' Veniaminovich Pimenov, Yevgeniy Pavlovich Krestnikov, Valentina Ivanovna Susorova, Valentina Ivanovna Morotskaya, Tamara Vasil'yevna Basargina, and Pavel Alekseyevich Zaytsev

Nemetallichеские материалы; spravochnik (Nonmetallic Materials; A Handbook). Moscow, Mashgiz, 1962. 360 p. Errata slip Inserted. 32,000 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): N.I.Suslov, Engineer; Reviewers: A.V.Podol'skiy, Engineer, A.I.Lesik, Engineer, T.V. Basargin, Engineer, and Yu.I. Bagin, Engineer; Tech. Ed.: N.A.Dugina; Executive Ed. of Ural-Siberian Department (Mashgiz): N.D.Chilikina, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This handbook is intended for engineers and technicians in the machine building industry.

COVERAGE: The book contains systematized information on non-metallic materials used in machine building in the Soviet Union.

Card 1/3

Nonmetallic Materials (Cont.)

SOV/6417

Trade names, GOST designations, properties, and applications are given in tabular form for plastics, adhesives, varnishes, dyes, oils, and chemicals. The book deals primarily with plastics, which are divided into seven classes. Chapter I was compiled by Engineer N.I.Suslov; Chapter II, by Candidate of Technical Sciences A.D.Grigor'yev and Engineer I.V.Pimenov; Chapter III, by Engineer V.I.Susorova; Chapter IV, by Engineers E.P.Krestnikov, V.I.Morotskaya, and T.V.Basargin; and Chapter V, by Engineer P.A.Zaytsev. There are 84 references: 83 Soviet and 1 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Preface	5
Ch. I. Plastics	7
Ch. II. Adhesives	151
Card 2/3	

SUSLOV, Nikolay Ivanovich, inzh.; GROGPR'YEV, Aleksei Dmitrievich,
kand. tekhn.nauk; PIMENTOV, Igor' Veniaminovich, inzh.;
SUSOROVA, Valentina Ivanovna, inzh.; KRESTNIKOV, Yevgeniy
Pavlovich, inzh.; MOROTSKAYA, Valentina Ivanovna, inzh.;
BASARGINA, Tamara Vasil'yevna, inzh.; ZAYTSEV, Pavel
Alekseyevich, inzh.; PODOL'SKIY, A.V., inzh., retsenzent;
LESIK, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; BASARGINA, T.B., inzh.,
retsenzent; BAGIN, Yu.I., inzh., retsenzent; DUGINA, N.A., red.

[Nonmetallic materials] Nemetallicheskie materialy: spravochnik.
Pod red. N.I.Suslova. Moskva, Mashgis, 1962. 360 p.
(MIRA 16:3)

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VYTKIN, G.P.; OSTROUKHOV, M.Ya.; Prinimali uchastiye: Kholzakov, V.I.;
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Investigating the process of blast furnace smelting for
the production of nickel matte. [Sbcr. trud.] Nauch.-issl.inst.met.
no.4:71-81 '61.

(MIRA 15:11)

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(Blast furnaces)

AKSENOV, Ye.; VASIL'YEV, A.; NIKIFOROV, V., PIMENOV, M.; SHADURSKIY, P.

"Peat semibriquet" by [inzh.] D I. Shukhman. Reviewed by E. Aknenov
and others. Torf.prom. 39 no.3:39-40 :62. (MIRA 15.4)
(Briquets (Fuel)) (Shukhman, D. I.)

AUTHOR: Pimenov, M.A.

SOV/170-59-3-16/20

TITLE: Resistance to Pulp Motion Through Open Channels (Soprotivleniye pri dvizhenii gidromassy po otkrytym kanalam)

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 3, pp 106-111 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The number of investigations showed that the peat pulp belongs to systems which possess an anomaly of viscosity. It is a plastic-viscous substance [Ref. 1, 2] which obeys the Bingham equation [Ref. 2]. The author derives a formula which expresses the functional dependence of the pulp discharge Q on its viscosity η , the absolute value of the critical shear stress θ and the slope necessary for overcoming this stress. The final formula (14) can serve to determine the slope of the bottom of a pulp-conducting channel for the motion of pulp through it. On the basis of experiments carried out by the author and the recovery of peat with pulp transportation through open channels, the author established the following relation between the concentration of dry substance in the pulp S and the transportation distance l :

$$S = a + \frac{b}{1 + d}$$

Card 1/2 where a , b , and d are constant quantities obtained from

PIMENOV, L.I.; ZYAZEV, A.D.

Electric melting reduction of converter slags from nickel production. TSvet. met. 38 no.1:3.-36 Ja '65 (MIRA 18:2)

PIMENOV, M.A., inzh.

Oil and moisture trap for piston air compressors. Energetik
no.6:21-22 Je '60.
(Air compressors) (MIRA 13:7)